



RBC Believes In[№] Kids

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& Youth. Help Build A Better Future For One Million Kids & Youth. shown that increases in the size of the earned income tax credit are associated with improvements in low-income children's achievement test scores.

These safety net benefits go unrecognized because our official poverty statistics do not measure such noncash or after-tax benefits, nor do they track real outcomes, like improvements in health or education. But the benefits are there, and they need to be taken into account, especially when cuts are being proposed.

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Second, you can't evaluate the effects of the War on Poverty without recognizing that bipartisan welfare reform efforts in 1996 and expansions in the earned income tax credit have shifted the battleground toward policies that make employment a condition of most assistance for able-bodied adults. Cash assistance under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program fell from nearly 70% of the program's total budget in 1997 to less than 30% in recent years. Now, the program's dollars are used for training or work support services rather than for direct cash payments to low-income single parents. Over the same period, inflationadjusted spending on the earned income tax credit, which requires individuals to have substantial amounts of earned income, rose from \$20 billion in 1992 to more than triple that amount today.

Many consider this shift toward work to be a victory in itself, but it has to be considered against some hard facts about changes in the labor market since the War on Poverty began. The real value of wages for full-time male workers at the bottom of the earning distribution fell by more than 15% between the 1970s and the mid-1990s, rebounding only

partially in the subsequent two decades. The federal minimum wage is worth only about threequarters of its value in 1968. Given the shift toward requiring work and falling wages, the fact that poverty in the U.S. has not risen dramatically may be the more important victory.

Third, there is a growing understanding of why and how safety net programs can reduce poverty across generations. Biological and social scientists have demonstrated that deprivation, chronic stress and income volatility can change the brain and the body in ways that reduce both children's and adults' ability to focus, learn and succeed. This begins to explain why safety net programs not only improve immediate well-being but, by improving the conditions under which children develop, increase income and well-being in the next generation.

The same researchers who studied the immediate effects of food stamps on infant health have also shown that these initial benefits appear to last for decades. The first groups of children made eligible for food stamps were less likely, as adults, to suffer from a troubling combination of diabetes, obesity and high blood pressure and were more likely to become economically self-sufficient as adults — graduating from high school, working and not receiving welfare benefits — than children from counties where the food stamp program began after their early childhood years.

The Great Recession and its aftermath have been accompanied by reductions in funding for classic War on Poverty programs: cash assistance, food stamps, support services and public education. After 50 years and an official national poverty rate that has barely budged, many have suggested that we should abandon the war on poverty and redistribute public dollars to other pressing needs. We could not make a bigger mistake. These programs produce real, positive effects.

By misrepresenting the War on Poverty as a failed effort, we may make ourselves feel better about these cuts, but the evidence shows that a smaller safety net will have negative repercussions even beyond those we might have imagined 50 years ago.

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Robert Kiensler at 1:31 PM January 12, 2014

The United States has imported poverty for the last fifty years at an alarming rate. This is a war where we supply the enemy(poverty) with ammunition in the form of an endless supply of poor people(immigrants). We can't seem to lift enough of our own citizens out of poverty before the government dumps a new supply of poor and needy upon the strained taxpayer.

ggm281 at 5:58 PM January 11, 2014

I doubt there are more than a handful of staunch Libertarians who don't support a safety net. I do however think that the overwhelming majority of us think that EVERY PERSON has a civic responsibility to the others with whom they share society. It is not just "the rich" who have an obligation to concern themselves with people beyond themselves. Even "the poor" have a civic responsibility. It may take the form of having their kids kindergarten ready by simply reading to them every day. Second hand shops sell kids books for a quarter or less. It may even just take the form of buying healthy ingredients and cooking like middle class moms who are stretching a food budget rather than spending SNAP on chips and bagel bites (the two most common items bought with EBT cards). It might even just take the form of being appreciative that other families have less income so that your family can be more comfortable, and remind their kids each day that total strangers care enough about their welfare to literally buy their food, shelter, and medical care. Maybe even, just teach your kids it is rude to steal.

Benkarkis at 1:24 PM January 11, 2014

A FACTUAL correction to the end of the article. Federal ood stamp budget has increased dramatically since 2009 not decreased as written.

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